A WAIL FROM CANADA.

DISCONTENT IN THE MARITIME PROP. INCES-THE UNCERTAIN STATE OF THE DOMINION.

the Country Not Prosperous, and a Stendy Tide of Emigration to the United States The Bud Geographical Blairibution of the Provinces, and the Folly of the Canada Pa-etfic Enliway—The Marquis of Lorue a Failure, Going Home with the Princess. Offawa, May 26 .- Canada, as was once said of Italy, is merely a geographical expression. After twelve years of confederation, the effort to establish a homogeneous and harmoplous empire has failed. If, in the maritime provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, the fetters have been strengthened, the discontent of the population has not been allayed. To-day they are as earnest in revolt as the Irish, only the rebellion is of a more pacific character, manifesting itself in the form of silent, sullen protest and emigra-

tion, instead of loud-tongued oratory and sanguinary strife. Imagine a country whose seacoast is populated by a people hostile to the Government. Yet this is truly the position of Canada to-day. What should be its strongest point has proved its weakest. We have applied various remedies to counteract and overcome this feeling, but they have all proved ineffectual. We have tried to calole them with subsidies, we have painted an alluring and dazz'ing picture of the future Dominion, but the only fish that came to our net were politicians. The hearts of the people are as far from us as ever. How to remove this estrangement is a problem, I fear, beyond Canadian states manship. It becomes a serious and a vital question when, out of 4,000,000 of people scattered over an extent of territory half as large as Europe, 700,000 of them inhabiting the most thickly settled provinces, and occupying the most important points of offence and defence, are almost a unit against the Government. The safety valve has thus far been emigration, and where? To the United States. The people of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, discouraged by the depression of trade which, with unanimons voice, they attribute to the experiment of confederation, of which they are tired, have been year after year deserting their homes and seeking their fortunes in the United States, and the tide of emigration, instead of abating is increasing in volume. I, a Western Canadian, for the first time last winter visited the maritime provinces, which to me and most of my people were as much of a terra incognita as our land was to these faroff relatives. Instead of welcoming me as a kinsman, they received me with colder civility than that usually accorded to strangers. I

kinsman, they received me with colder civility than that usually accorded to strangers. I am not much interested in politics as a politician, and I am not writing in the interests of either Liberals or Conservatives; but I am above all things, a Canadian, and I am anxious to know whither we are drifting.

Can the Union be permanent, or will it end in dismemberment? is a question which will soon demand serious consideration. I must say the hostile feeling I encountered throughout the seaboard provinces stargered me, and weakened my faith in the stability of our organization. It is sad to look upon the deserted villages of these once prosperous colonies, the depreciated properties, and the too evident signs of decay. The worst of all is that those who go comprise the stontest and most active of the youngmen and women of the land. Those who remain are the old, the infirm, and the dullards. I had long entertained the notion that a Nova Scotiagiri was the synonyme for a good servant. What was my surprise when ladies in St. John, N. B., and Hallfax, N. S., told me that the curse of housekeeping was the impossibility of procuring girls capable of doing housework. Why. I said. If thought your country was full of them." No," was the invariable answer. "They all go to the States."

I found existing a feeling of universal gloom and deepondency. The merchants said that reciprocal trade between them and Quebec and Ontario was impossible; that they were cripled, and fast being ruined by the protective tariff which practically excluded British and American manufactures, and forced upon them Canadian articles of interior grade and higher cost. Canadian flour, canadian cotton is decidedly inferior to the product of the American mills, while as to boots and shoes, hardware and agricultural implements, we have by no means attained the atandard of your manufacturers. The comparison with Brittis goods is perhaps more unfavorable, and the cost especially so. The exclusion of British products is a subject of just complaint in another see the extinction of steam communication with these ports and the mother country, except by the subsidized mail connection with Halifax. The bottom of St. John has dropped out and Halifax is growner to grass, is the cry of the business then. The wonderful improvement of trade in the United States has increased the grumbling and resollious disposition of the in-labilitats. While the business interests across labitants. While the business interests across

trade fit the United States has increased the grumbling and resellious disposition of the inhabitants. While the business interests across the border were equally as depressed as our own, we reasoned that times were bad everywhere, but now we can no longer stand upon such defence. The unbelievers point to the Stars and Stripes, and we are answered.

The fact is that the geographical barriers dividing the Dominion are insurmountable. The separated sections have no inter-commercial interests, and never can have. All that the maritime provinces can offer us is sait fish and bituminous coal. We use but hitle of their fish, and we prefer the authracite of Pennsylvania, and will have it. Nearly everything that we have to offer these people they can get better and cheaper elsewhere. Can we wonder, then that they are not in sympathy with us nor with our aspirations for empire? A probetive tariff has deprived them of their markets, and they are connected either to buy of us or go berging. What surprised me most was to find among those who believed in the ultimate good of protection, and sustained it, many of the most ardent annexationsist. That is to say, among Tories I found traitors. I was also surprised to find so much disaffection among the descendants of the Lovalists of the American revolution. There I expected to find a sentiment of patriotism If anywhere, One of these gentlemen said to me: "Confederation has made us a disloyal people. It has entailed upon us commercial disaster, and the old love for the Crown will never be renowed until the Union is repealed." Another, sinpping his hand upon its pocket, exclaimed: "My patriotism lies there. When you empty my purse you empty my loyality."

The Dominion may last for twenty years, but it will be a hopeless struggle against physical and commercial forces, which must inevitably destroy the fabrie. I believe that all the discontented provinces would be perfectly satisfied if they were restored to their original condition as separate colonies of the Crown.

A prevailin

part of the far West southward, noraliel to a line with the mouth of the Columbia fliver, which for some nundreds of miles should be the boundary line between the two countries. With such a division of territory we would have within our borders all the essentials for becomparing a great nation. If the people of Maine were sensible, and if money was any object to the United States, we could acquire that State by purchase. As a member of our confederation, Maine would be vasily benefited, and Portland in twenty years would double her population and her wealth. I do not claim that the Western States mentioned would be squally benefited by a union with us, but they would make a Canadian Pacific Railroad bracticable, and we should, no doubt, in time establish a formidable rival to Chiergo. On the Pacific coast the columbia River is unquestionally the natural line of division, and we ought to have Washington Territory and all that part of Oregon Iving north of it. Any person who will carefully study the topography of that country will see the correctness of my position. Unless we can gain these points I have little fault in the duration of our Government. Mr. Blaine has said that he favored the annexation of Canada, because it would strengthen the North against the South. So far as his own aspirations are concerned, I would call bis attention to my proposal. He can never to President of the United States, he could easily be Premier of Canada, the last the very qualities which success with our politicians, Indeed, we would consent to make that a condition of the centract. I do not inink Mr. Blaine could do better. Either this must come about or we shall eventually be absorbed by you. I should hate to see Canada, which is now the last stronghold of the Anglo-Saxon on this continent so down. The American people are becoming a new nation, with new race characteristics; its Saxon origin is being wired out as surely as the Norman espeech was obliterated in Engiand, and all that will survive are the names—the Smiths, the Jo ext session of our Parliament promises extension of our Parliament protective

tariff will be put upon trial, and the fight over it will be bitter and personal. The Conservatives have a large majority, it is true, but the precarious state of the health of the Premier, Sir John A. Macdonaid, will not permit him to take the active part which he has heretofore given to politics. Increasing age and a shuttered constitution have unfitted him for the cares and responsibilities of office. Sir Charles Tupper is looked upon as his virtual successor. He is a man of stubborn will and buildor tonacity, but entirely destitute of the tact which has made Sir John the most successful of Canadian politicians. Tupper has pushed his way by obstinacy and total disregard for the truth. Unscruptions and bold, yet crafty, he has never hesitated to employ the most disreputable means to accomplish his ends. Time and again he has been charged to his face with corruption. Even his friends do not attempt to denyit. But, in the face of accusations which every one believed to be true, he has not only retained his place, but advanced himself in office. But as the chief of the Conservative party he never could hold it together. His is not the natures to make loyal friends. His foes will always outnumber his adherents. A good licatemant under Sir John, he would be a bad leader. He is now the Minister of Railways, and to him we owe the criminal blunder of the new Canadian Pacific Railroad contract, which as sure as day must bring upon Canada a terrible financial crisis. We are assuming a burden which is far beyond our strength. Think of it: \$120,000.000 epent in building a line of railway turough a country one-half of which is totally unfit for settlement. To lure a handful of people in Brittsh Columbia we committed this stupendous foily. To keep this insignificant faction quiet, we have pledged our resources and our credit to build them a railroad at a cost utterly beyond our means. Where will all this end?

The Princess Louise will soon be with us again, but there will be no enthusiasam over her return. The Princess has

sin first came among us there was a magnificant ball given, and the conduct of many of the guests so offended and diagusted the Princess that she has never forgiven the country for the fill-breeding and gross behavior displayed on that occasion. It was a most scandalous affair. Canadians, who are proverbial for their enthusiass whenever one of the royal family comes among them, were this time intemperatory so. Politicians, militta officers, the bar, and even the gravity of the bench, succumbed to this paroxysm of loyalty. Think of it, the judicial ermine reeling in its steps—gloriously drunk? The scene became a disgraceful revely, and the Princess, who insists upon the respect due her imperial origin, was accosted with the rudest and most vulgar familiarity. It is an open secret that she soon acquainted her royal mother of her horror of the country, and begod permission to return to England. Her life here has been exile to her, and only the threat of the Regish Premier prevented open disobbedience on the part of the Princess. At last the accident, when she was injured by the upsetting of a sleigh, was made a sufficient excuse for her return to England.

Now we have a report that the Marquis of Lorne has determined to resign the Governor-Generalship. The pretence is that he, with his father, the Duke of Arzyll, is not in accord with the Gladstone Government on the Land bill. The truth is that the Princess is determined not to live in Canada. She is a woman of masculine character, which her childless married life has perhaps in some degree developed, and the Marquis is the most obedient of hughands. Of course it would never do to have them live apart, and the Marquis must go. The Princess will probably come over to superintend the packing, and to show, for the sake of appearances, some consideration for the tender foelings of the Canadians. The viceregal court was only a fleating pay. The Princess was a stickler for etiquette, such as she had been accustomed to a home, and the failure should have been anticipated

AN INDEPENDENT CANADIAN.

The Superintendent of the Maine schools has furnished statistics for the nest year with omments. The report is a striking one. Persons of school age—four to twenty-ene-number 13,571 fewer than ten years ago: meanwhile, the population of the State has increased 22,030. Would it not be better, asks the Superintendent, if Maine took as much interest in raising healthy human beings as in raising fast

orses and fat cattle? In relation to the decrease in children it is remarked that in the previous year there were 702 summer terms of schools, in which the average attendance ranged from two to twelve. The Superintendent gives one report in full: District No. 27: Number of scholars in distriet, 3; number registered in summer school.
3; average attendance, 2; length of term, 5 eeks. The two pupils regularly attending

made fair progress. No winter term." The report states the whole number of scholars as 214.656; number not in schools, 64.829, or hirty per cent. Very few between eighteen and twenty-one are seen in the school room.

The percentage of constant attendants to the whole number of scholars in the State is but 49. In other words, as the Superintendent puts it. the result would be the same were each pupil in nctual attendance absent one day every week. The report speaks mildly when it declares that this is not a satisfactory state of things.

The Maine Superintendent laments that the average length of schools does not give the children the opportunities they deserve. Agross the line, in New Brunswick, there is an average of thirty-eight weeks per year, while in Maine scholars between six and fourteen, attending both summer and winter terms, have but twenty-one weeks and four days on an average. Summer scholars only are in school ten weeks

AMATEUR SINGING CLUBS PROM HUNRLE REGINNINGS TO PROS

PERITY AND FAME.

The Liederkranz, Mondelssohn Glee Club, and Other Secteties-Their Origin, Blatogy, Aims, and Purposes and Special Features. No longer ago than 1846 there was only one singing society in New York city. A few had aprung up before then, but their existence

had been ephemeral. They had struggled on a few months, or at most a couple of years, and then had died for lack of support. Only the Social Reformers' Singing Society had survived. It was quite natural, therefore, that among the twenty-five gentlemen who founded the Liederkranz enrly in 1847 no one expected that it would some day be one of the most thriving musical societies in the country.

In the autumn of 1846 a call for the formstion of a singing society, signed by Dr. Herman C. Ludwig and a musician named Kraus-kopf, appeared in the paper. A few Sundays afterward some one hundred and fifty Germans assembled in the Shakespeare Hotel in William street. It was proposed that a fund should be raised by every one present contributing twenty-five cents. Only twenty-five agreed to this proposal. These gentlemen met on the 9th of January, 1847, at 109 Bookman street, then a boarding house kept by a German named Ehrmann, and formed the" Gorman Liederkranz," with Dr. Ludwig as President; Pauly, Secretary; Einhaus, Treaurer; and Krauskopf, Musical Director. The rehearsals were first held at the members' houses, then regularly at the Shakespeare Hotel. In October, 1848, the club gave its first concert at the Apollo Booms on Broadway, between Walker and Canal streets. In June, 1850, it took part, with nine other New York singing societies which had sprung up since the formation of the Liederkrang, in the prize singing at the Saugerfest in Philadelphia. One month before the contest the club had a variance with its conductor, who resigned in consequence. All hope of participating in the consequence. All hope of participating in the prize singing was abandoned until Agricol Paur, a young member of the society, offered to conduct the rehearsals. The club worked onthusiastically under their new leader, who led them to victory at the Sangeriest, the Lieder-kranz obtaining the first prize. Since then Mr. Paur has been the conductor of the society. Several times the club has been on the point of dissonating on account of dissonations. The last and most serious rupture occurred in January, 1854, when a number of members seculed and formed the Arion. In February of the same year the club gaye its first masked ball at the City Assembly Rooms. Meanwhile it was obliged to seek roomier accommodations than those offered by the Shakespears Hotel. As the membership of the club increased the idea of a club house was entertained. It met with general approbation, and was carried out as soon as the finances of the society permitted. In 1863 the club moved into its present premises on Fourth street.

It now contemplates moving again, and is about to build a new club house and hall at the corner of Park avenue and East Fitty-eighth street. The building, it is hoped, will be completed early next year. Following are the present officers of the club: President, William Steinway; Vice-Presidents, Emil Mayer and Henry Havameyer; Corresponding Secretary, Louis Bockstoever; Treasurer, Justus H. Poggenburg; Conductor, A. Paur.

The first composition which the club studied in 1847 was a song by its director, Krauskopf. This fact has been handed down by tradition; prize singing was abandoned until Agricol

The first composition which the club studied in 1847 was a song by its director. Krauskopf. This fact has been handed down by tradition; and little else is known of the club's musical activity up to 1857, except that its members gave in 1851 two performances of Lortzing's opera. The Two Peters," at the Astor Place Opera House and Niblo's Garden. In 1858 it took part in the great benefit concert given to Thalberg, and in 1859 it assisted at the Schiller centennial festival. It has also been frequently heard at the Philharmonic concerts; also at Theodore Thomas's early concerts, and at its own annual concerts. Its programmes for many years past have contained selections from the beat German composers.

The social intercourse at the club rooms is very pleasent. The "artists' evenings" are among the most agreeable entertainments given by the society. They are charming sociables, to which the members bring their families.

given by the society. They are charming sociables, to which the members bring their families. Famous artists, both resident and visiting, attend and play on these occasions. Among the musicians heard in recent years at these "artists' evenings" are Rubinstein. Von Bulow, Joseffy, and Wilheim.

The club is in a most prosperous condition.

The Arion, formed by seceding members of the Leiderkranz, has many features in common with the latter. It gives an annual masked ball and concert, and entertainments at, the club rooms, and its musical aims are very high. Among its officers are F. Beringer, President; J. Werner, Corresponding Secretery; A. Waiter. Treasurer; and Dr. Damrosch, Leader. It has 502 members, and owns the property 19 and 21 St. Marks place. st. Marks place. The Liederkranz and Arion and other Ger-

The Liederkranz and Arion and other German singing societies were the only large clubs of this kind in New York until 1965, when the Mendelssohn Giec Club, now the most tamous American singing society, was founded. It originated in the meetings of some six amazeurs once a week to try over four-part male songs, for their own amusement only. The following winter the membership increased to sixteen. The repertory of the club was at this time limited to Mendelssohn's four-part songs and the Arion collection. When a few songs had the Arion collection. When a few songs had been learned the club gave a reception and concert in a studio on the upper floor of the Mercantile Library buildings. The affair passed off pleasantly, and several entertainments of the kind were given during the same season, the club being assisted by several amoteur

off pleasantly, and several entertainments of the kind wore given during the same season, the club being assisted by several amoteur planists and singers.

During the first two years the club did not alvance very rapidly, but after 1867, when Mr. Joseph Mosenthal was appointed Conductor, its progress was wonderfully rapid. At present it numbers forty active or singing members and 150 associate members. The affairs of the society are managed by the former, the associates merely having the right to pay their dues and receive a certain number of invitations to the club's concerts. Those who have been active members for three or ten years have special privileges of this kind. No tokets are sold. As the membership is limited, applicants for admission to the club have to wait several years after they have been favorably voted on before they become actual members. From the time that the organization was completed, says a gentleman who has followed its history with great interest, the club had no room for mere musical idlers. That large class of amateurs who regard music as mere trifling pastime, or as affording them opportunity for personal display and the gratification of their vanity, have had but a precarious connection with the Mendessohn Glee Club. There have been a number of such active members, but their stay has been of brief duration. Personal considerations have always been ascrificed to the interests of the club, and the services of some excellent singers have been disposed with, when they have been found to set an exceptional value on their own powers, and to be unwilling to give up their individual voices of the members are, with a few exceptions, not better than the average of amateurs, and their musical acquirements may be similarly classed. But experience has shown that it is not the best colo singer who makes the most efficient memthan the average of amaleurs, and their musi-cal acquirements may be similarly classed. But experience has shown that it is not the best solo singer who makes the most efficient mem-ber of a club. Given a number of singers with tolerably good voices, earnestness, and faithful attention to the instructions of a competent conductor, and they can be moulded into a more effective body than any collection of soloists, who think too much of their individual execu-lences to make any exprising for the general

conductor, and they can be moulted into a more effective body than any collection of soloists, who think too much of their individual excellences to make any exercions for the general effect, or are quite satisfied that they know too much to need to be drilled and discribined.

The club has sung in Boston and Philadelphia with so much success that since then similar clubs have been organized in these cities, Among the professional artists who have been heard at the concerts of the Mendelssohn Giee Club are Alide Topp, Anna Mehlig, S. B. Mills, Richard Hoffman, Sarasate Wieniawski, Frederick Bergner, Antoinette Sterling, Mme. Gazzaniga, Lillian Bailev, George Honschel, and Mauricio Bengrement.

The Euterps Club, like the Mendelssohn, indeed like most of the successful clubs in the city, sprang from small beginnings. On Nov. 26, 1880, four or five gentlemen met at the residence of Dr. George H. Mitchell. It was suggested that every Monday evening during the winter they should study glees and part songs by Mendelssohn. Schubert, Smart, and others. As they went carnestly to work and canvassed among their friends, the membership increased, until it now numbers forty active, thirty-six masociate, and several honorary mumbers, among whom are Theodore Thomas, Italo Campanini, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Franz Sigel, Mayor Grace, and Leonard W. Jerome. The club gave concerts at Binckwell's Island on March I? and April 19 of this year, and its first cancer in the city at the Union League Theatre on the 11th inst. Next winter it will give five concerts, and will perform, among other interesting compositions, George F. Bristow is decided. The Great Republication of the concerts and concerts, and will perform, among other interesting compositions, George F. Bristow is decided. The Great Republication of the city at the Great Republication of the concerts and concerts, and will perform, among other interesting compositions, George F. Bristow is decided. The Great Republication of the concerts and concerts and concerts and concerts an

THE CRUISE OF THE PILOTS BRIDE

A New London Whater's Experience in An Promo the New Lowdon Telegram.

The cruise in the vast solitudes of the Southern Osean just made by Capt. Fuller in the Pilot's Bride has been a most interesting one. As a matter of fact we believe that no whaler has ever been as far south as 63° before. The Challenger, in her famous cruise, went further south than that, having found openings in the test through which she could steam, but no merchantman has ever before navigated that almost unknown region.

Leaving the South Shatland Islands in September last, Capt. Fuller took his vessel down to the ice packs, and there saw high, mountainous land extending like a coast line for mise animiles. One of these mountains was an active volcano, which presented a magnificent spectacle at night. The land trended nearly northwest and southeast. Many ineffectual attempts were made to reach the shore, but all in van, the ice barrier proving impenetrable, and it was impossible to land a party on the lees and thus reach the coast, owing to the tremendous sea running all the time, caused by the atmost constant gales of wind blowing in that most inhospitable part of the globe. Perhaps a landing on the Antartic continent might be made in December or January, when the weather is more moderate, but Capt. Fuller is of opinion that such a feat is almost impossible, as the coast is hemmed in the year round by an ice barrier, against which the sea breaks, even in moderate weather, with tremendous force. Finding no chance of getting to the land, Capt. Fuller than skirted along down the lee barrier to Sandwich Land, some eight degrees further north. This is lead is of volenie origin, and of no great extent. A landing was made here, and some sea were secured, but these amplificous animals have, in great part, been hunted away from this place. Sea elaphants were also found at this siand, and a good number killed for their oit, of which valuable commodity 540 barrols were secured. From Sandwich land the Circumetsion

scured. From Sandwich land the Pilot's Bride sailed secured.

From Sandwich land the Pilot's Bride sailed northward to Kergueien, via the Circumcision islands (two small islets). No one was at Kergueien when Capt, Fuller visited that place in January last, but he found the houses left by the British, German, and American Transit of Venus expeditions still standing, and some of them in a tolerable state of repair. The houses are small weeden ones, and were put up in 1875. The guide board left by H. M. S. Comus about a year ago was still standing in a conspicuous point overlooking Christmas harbor. On the board was the announcement of the Captain of the Comus that he visited the island in order to pick up any shipwrecked mariners that might have been cast away, but there was nothing said about his having found any at Kergueien. On this island there are millions of pengula eggs, which go to waste every year, but there is no guano, owing to the precipitous nature of the mountains and the quantity of rain and show that falls, washing away the guano into the sea. From Kergueien the Pilot's Bride left for Table Bay. and the quantity of rain and snow that falls, washing away the guano into the sea. From Kerguelen the Pilot's Bride left for Table Bay, where she is now lying ready for sea, it being the intention of Captain Fuller to make another cruise to the southward of a similar character to that just completed. It is well to add to this brief account that forty pairs of rabbits and the twelve goats that were taken from Cape Town to Kerguelen in 1875 have thrived wonderfully, the island fairly swarming with rabbits, white the goats number some hundreds. Teal duck are found about the island in large flocks, and what with roast kid and duck, and stowed rabit, and plenty of Kerguelen cubbage, Captain Fuller's crew of twenty-eight men had an agreeable change in their diet while at Kerguelen.

Humors of Scotch Police Courts.

From the London World. At the conclusion of a burgh court in Scotland

Bolled Eggs Flowered with Truffice From the Parisian.

Truffied boiled ergs owe their discovery to a forgethiness and merigence of a cook. The enterrean sater one day brought home some truffies and save sent to his cook with the injunction to keep them for the reparation of a phesisiant that was to crace his board.

From the Masschester Mirror. The crow is exterminating the singing birds. New England. Few are the nests that escape his visi-

From the Righester Farm and Advertises It was not Uncle Tom or any other poor old

An Engineer's Experiment.

From the Boston Transcript. From the Boston Transcript.

As the quick train from New York to Biston, which left the Grand Central depot at 4 o'Gock Sainchay afternoon, was running at its usual speed near Hartford, Conn. the engineer saw, when it was too laid to stop the train, a drove of cows upon the track. He saw that his only chance of safety was in throwing the caulte from his only chance of safety was in throwing the caulte from the track, for at no great distance from him, and approaching him on another track, was a heavy freight train, the put on all possible sleam and dashed his train into the drove killing four, which were thrown a great distance from the track, and thus prevented not only a derail-mails had a possible collision with the freight train.

Afraid of the Banks. From the Hawkingell's Dierat A.

From the Hardinestic Dispatch.

Mr. James Cadwell, a very old gentleman living about three onless from channers, had the missoriums of having \$100 stolen from him a few days since. He ad deposition the meney in the woods for each keeping, but so described his meney in the woods for side keeping, to be seed about \$400, and was in the habit of visiting in see it it was detected, and was in the habit of visiting in see it it was detected by depositions one watched him in his rounds of insection, and one one watched him in his rounds of insection, and who me alter the habits, to find that it contained 400 in alter continued 400 in alter continued

Hardy Thomas Cox.

From the San Francisco Bulletin May 5, noar West Point, a humber of movered driving logs in the Makenings River. The movered driving logs in the Makenings River. The movered driving logs in the research of a warder attended to the loss in the river are found of the loss in the river and a superior of the loss in the river and the loss of the loss o

Summer scholars only are in scholar now weeks and two days per year; those only in the winter scholar scholar scholar only are in scholar now week more. The average Maine boy, in school from the school are made to not week more. The average Maine boy, in school from the sum of the school and Philadelphia white schools are schoolar only school in the school and philadelphia white schools are schoolar only school in the school and philadelphia white schools are schoolar only from his skint to his thirdenth reasons that there must be something wrong-either in Maine or across the border.

When the subject of school accommodations with the school noise. A light conception, and they will surprise those who have read so much in prose and verse about the New Empire, and school noise. A light conception, save the Suprimer's those who have read so much in prose and verse about the New Empire and school noise. A light conception, save the Suprimer's those who have read so much in prose and verse about the New Empire and so much in prose and verse about the New Empire and so much in prose and verse about the New Empire and so much in prose and verse about the New Empire and so much in prose and verse about the New Empire and so much in prose and verse about the New Empire and so much in prose and verse about the New Empire and so much in prose and verse about the New Empire and Suprimer's the school noise. A light the school noise, and the school noise. A light the school noise, and of the immates was best.

Lightning struck a cherry tree in the court vari of N.

I. Metracken of Painta, N. V. and killed the charry in
the eage that Mrs. Metracken was holding in her hand.

Mrs. Metracken was not line.

The home of Mrs. Catharine Welch of Kittery. Mewas completely wrecked by lightning on Weitnesday
night. Mrs. Welch a soft was harded from his bed against
the wall, and Mrs. Welch berself was storied.

At Harred-sour, Ky., behing shaft red svery einstew
under it the bone of beanc Terinore, and demonstroid a
tree ineasuring thirty inclies as completely that large
pieces of weed were littened Folice Station of PhiladelA policeman in the Central Folice Station of Philadel-

POSING FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE FOIRLES OF PRESIDENTS, ACTORS, AND MORE COMMON PERSONS. The cruise in the vast solitudes of the

Reminiscences of a Man who has Piaced Many Subjects in Positions Before the Camera —The Difficulty of Getting Individuality. A very stout gentleman, more than six feet in height, with a joily face and a twinkling eye, sat in a capacious hotel chair smoking calmly and gazing critically at passers by. He nowed affably to every third man who passed. occasionally exchanging a word or two with a

friend. A prominent city politician passed, turned his head, glanced at the large genileman, stopped and said, " How are you?" First rate. How'd you like them ?" 'Immense. Take care of yourseif." Never fear." Away went the politician. The large gentle

man took a fresh cigar, winked at the writer, and said: "Pleasant." "So I should judge, Dogs ?"

"No. Pictures." 'You don't say!" "Yes, sir, pictures; photographs of himself that tickled him nearly to death."

You're a photographer, then ?" "I'm a positionist. I pose persons, and have done so ever since 1830, when I began to study the rudiments of my art. I have the honor to be the oldest man in the business. It's aspecial branch, you know, and the whole success of the picture depends on it. Everything depends on the position in a photograph. I've made pictures of every President from Andrew Jackson to Garfield, and satisfied them all by the simple

the position in a photograph. I've made pictures of every President from Andrew Jackson to Garfield, and satisfied them all by the simple but elaborate process of flattery. It must seem rather odd to you that I should have known Van Buren, Harrison, Polk, and Tyler.

"Do you remember their personal traits?"

"Oh, distinctly. In the enry days we made daguerrectypes, but as soon as photography came in it swept the deck. I made a picture of President Jackson in Philadelphia. Jackson was tall and thin and had a long face. The Indians called him Pointed Arrow' because he was so straight. He told me about his duel with Dickinson way down on the Red River in Kentucky while he was getting ready to sit. He wanted me to make a profile, but I showed him that his nose was too large, so we gave him a full face and bust.

"Van Buren was a round-headed old gentleman with a heavy under lip, mild, bright eyes, and side whiskers like Dr. Tanner's. He was a good-natured, amiable Datchman, and allowed me to do exactly as I pleased with him. He took a capital picture. Harrison was tall and very thin. He looked like a galloping consumptive, had big black eyes with pienty of fire in them, a Roman nose, and very large cars. He wanted a profile, too, but I explained that his ears were too much of a feature, and he caved. These men all want profile pictures; they think it's more in the order of things. Who knows of a full face picture of Julius Cresar? Tyler had a figure like Roscoe Conking—as bulging chest and a small wast, with an autocratic carriage of the head. He wanted the profile of his chest, and I didn't wanta a profile of his face, so I took him sideways—that is, looking over his shari merery showing the full face and curved breast. He was tall and thin, like all of our early Presidents, James K. Polk looked like a viliain. He had deep-set, active eyes, long lines beside his mouth, and overhanging brows. His forchead was very fine, but he was a homely man, but had lots of individuality. His pictures flattered him in all but th

with bust.

"Can't have it."

"Can't have it."

"Then I'll go somewhere else."

"All right, General, we'll have to lose yeu, then, for I'm boss here, and I never give in unless my opponent is better educated in art than I am, Are you?

"Well, he looked at me for a moment, and then sat down and gave in. He's as easy to do as an old stone jug. One morning in '77 a very ordinary-looking man came strolling into the gallery. I had been away for a few days, and didn't know who was coming. I was enjoying my after-breakfast elgar and not much inclined to work, so I said: 'What do you wish, sir?'

sir?'
"I'm here by appointment.'
"Who are you?'
"I'm President.'
"What of? I asked. He looked so ordinary that he might have been President of a line of

inger cars. I'm President of the United States.' "' 'I'm President of the United States.'

"'Oh! Sit down, piesse.'

"It was Hayes. He was mighty particular in arranging his cuffs, and insisted on smiling biancily all the time. I knew the nicture would look like that of a Western dry goods merchant if I coulin't get rid of the smirk, so I taid him a long and affecting story about an alleged child of mine who had caught cold while praying by the open window, and died in my arms the night before. He was afraid to smile then, and I got him right."

the open window, and died in my arms the night before. He was afraid to smile then, and I get him right."

What did you mean by flattery when you spoke of the ex-Senator who just passed?"

Why, you don't suppose that bhotography is accurate, do you? Bless you, no. The camera is much sharper than the eye, and reproduces every noie, freekle, and speck distinctly. We always take the negative and pencil out the spots. Then we make the eyes larger in women's pictures by lowering the under lid, and reducing the mouth by shortening or entirely redrawing it."

But this isn't always so?"

"Always. A picture is never sent out without being touched up, because it wouldn't give satisfaction. Old maids have to be reduced about ten years on an average. We pencil out every wrinkle and crease and destroy the sharp outlines of the face to do this. They're awfail hard to sit, are old maids; so inesy and opinionated, you know. Lucretia Mott was easy. The Friends are such modest folks that they want quiet and resitud pictures. Victoria Woodhail used to sail in and take pessession of the whole business when she wanted a picture. It was no use trying to cross her. The most difficult thing to get, you know, is the individuality of the subject. It is very difficult all ready to be cause peculic come into a gallery all ready to be shot. I've done ze many that it know just how to reach them. A man comes in with his face just as he wants it, but not at all like himself. I say: What's your business, sir?

"I'm a shipboilder."

"My father died from swallowing a marling-spike.

"He either looks up in amazement or laughs."

least: What's your business, sir?

"I'm a shipbulder.

"My father died from swallowing a marling-spike."

"He either looks up in amazoment or laughs. Perhaps both, but, at any rate, I break up the east-iron cast of his features. Last winter I photographed all the bank Presidents in the city in an album for the Clearing House. They were difficult because their faces are old, and they have two extressions—the bank and the home. I also did all the officers on the police force. They are very positive, and take easily, Wailing has a magnificent head, but the bost-looking man, take him through and through, is Capt. Williams."

"Who takes the best pleture?"

"A professional. Actors and actresses can't take poor pictures, because they know just what expression they want and how they want it. Most people want to smile. I don't mean in a liquid way, though that, too, would be quite true, but they want to be taken full face, with a comprehensive grin. A picture that looks right at you and stalles soon gets very tiresome, while one with an averted face and an aminguous expression can be studied forever. I used to have a dreadful time with the nose of the cider Booth, it was broken, you know, and I tried to conceal it by taking him at every angle in geometry. I photographed Wilkos Booth a year before the assassination. He was a poetleai man, with beautiful eyes and waving hair. Speaking of beautiful men reminds me that I yea an engagement to photograph fossee Conkling on his return from Albany. If he gets left on the Senate business his expression will be worth getting."

"How do animais take?"

"How do animais take?"

"How do animais take?"

"How do animais take?

"How do animais take?

"How do animais take?

"How do animais take?

"The years and wait from his peture from Albany. If he gets left on the Senate business his expression will be worth getting.

"The worth his photos he looked at them, then in the glass, and said with a sigh that I had given thin list photograph fossee conkling on his preturn from his photos he

uniti tim

A New Title for the Farl of Shrewsbury. From the Land of World.

People ask for the last news of the last scan-ati, the station temporal included, for while the hasband entert mass on his most beginning to be to vince in his cover by refuere a closure. Whether who was last year named Lord Tecslay because he weakly weekly followed after Monty, feetings have been and marrying the woman who has throughed him.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Suitelde on the Sensol Ship-Mesults of TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As the offera of the action only Minnesota are still reticent in re-ard to the death of young Kirach, I will give the results

of my inquiries into the matter.

In a conversation with one of the scholars, I was told that about the middle of April young Kirsch was imprisoned for speaking disrespectfully about one of the officers; that he was double-fromed and kept in a cell for three by one of his companions of stealing postage stamps. On the strength of this accusation, which Kirsch persistent demied, he was sentenced to five days' imprisonment on bread and water. Just before his confinement he said to my informant: "I have to go back to the cell again—this my informant: "I have to go back to the cell again—this time for nothing." The Captain, when spoken to about the uncertainty as to the prisoner's guilt, was heard to say: "When he comes cut I will see about it." On the same day (April 25) a letter signed by the Captain was forwarded to Mr. N. Kirsch, the hoy's inter. It begin as follows: "Your sin, who enlisted here on the 5th of March, has turned out to be a thief. We have no symbolity or forbearance with that class of now, and his time of the control of the c time for nothing." The Captain, when spoken to about

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the Hereld of yesterday, under the Albany correspondence I find special mention made of me concerning the bill introduced by Senator Sechader concerning the dis-crimination as to persons by reason of their creed, berein it is stated that I am the only lichrew in the House and was present and not voting for or against the

my position may be understood Concer.

Locis Cours.

Member of Assembly Twelin District.

Poor Workingwomen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there my institution in this city where poor workingwomen without means can enter when worn out with toil, and suffering from incurable diseases, such as cancer, con-sumption, and so on? I meet with such suffering women, who tell me they have applied to various institutions. but have been treated most discourteously and contemp

In some places they were asked it they could pay so per week, and after they explained their circumstances they were lauched at.

It does seem strauce in this city, whore there are so many institutions apparently intended to benefit our worthy working people in illness and want, that whim they apply for admission for proper care and a place to die in, they should be rudely thrust away. I am straid there are not enough real Christians in charge of these institutions. inere are not enough real Christians in charge of these institutions.

If it were not for the many kind hearted working girls in our stoops who contribute of their slender, herd-excued wages to provide for those they have worked with when not ness and death come, I think we would find many a dead body lying in our tenement houses.

N. M.

The Co-sperative Drem Association. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How disgusted "Stockholder" will be with himself when he finds that, by calling or inquiring at the office of the "Coearned that over \$135,000 of the subscriptions has been paid in; that the balance is being paid very rapidly, that by June I very little, apparently, will remain un-paid; that the funds are safely invested with a trust company that the Transverre it he association has given

Did Moses Write Itt TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Cochin. the Maisbar coast of India, is found a colony of Jews, seconded from a party of immigrants who flot from Palestine at the time of the Babylonian captivity. The high is preserved among the archives of the Ratab of inting from contarios betwee values and the state of the land,
These Jews have three ancient manuscripts which,
These Jews have three ancient manuscripts which,

Bible Revision.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: " Moine! secres to be a trifle misinformed. He says "Why should I not turn to Rome and accept an intallible Church, thinh never revises, as more logical and self-consist-nt." He should, indeed, by all means turn to the Cathour Church, which is certainly, by the promised divine assistance, infallible in deciding questions of faith and morals. But she has at least twice revised the fible morals. But she has at least twice revised the Bible once the cannot of Scripture was settled—once under Switters W., and again under Gemein VIII. Questions as to the trie reading of any part of the Bible she regards as questions of fact, and she has been declared any version of the Bible to be entirely free from immaterial variations from the original writings.

The revisers, however, have head no material macen recises ven in the King James version. In two places, at least, they have made it conform to the Valgate version loss, they have made it conform to the Valgate version.

Poor, but Well Treated in Church. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would not care to have the bitter feeling against church hurch people that "Experience" seems to have. unk he draws on his imagination, or that he is n infidel under a mask. I am not able to contribu-

His Voice Still for Boycotting.

away.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: H. A. builties appears not to be aware that the "early coning" plan which he suggests has been fired without size cessagest many times. When the clothing salesmen have had the experience of a trail of that method they will see the becessity of Paycetting.

To remove an errormous impression I would say that we have made our discenting please handon; upon strices only a ter a data shall have been successful or a pengination of the new sestem and so publishy are minuted that every one will be advised or 1. This will be hole as soon as the numerical strongth of our support that exercise the numerical strongth of our support that exercise the strong services with the protected. The pickage is intermed to revery every branch of retail trade.

JOHN Hosey, 635 methods afterning. ing" plan which he suggests has been treed without si

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On Lake avenue, tircumwind temetery, its close proximity to the graves of the Instanceiri and McDonald Whate, is a mortune terrepet by the Harriagian visual to the memor of George W. Struthers, Company 1.28 V. V., who die

Rate. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - SEC. The tol.

Frace something near the barrel to they jump on top. Continue to red for a week, paper crossways, and see the result next me

THE SONG OF THE SKYLARK

HEARD IN ALL IIS SWEETNESS BY RESIDENTS OF NEW JERSEY,

The English Birds Successfully Introduced— Their Habits and Actions in their New Home-Other Rure Foreign Birds Here, The recent attempt to acclimatize the English skylark in this country, described in THE SUN a few weeks ago, bids fair to be the most successful effort yet made in that direction. Of the 200 birds shipped in December to Mr. I. W. England, 175 were received in New York, Fifty of these escaped on their way to Mr. England's place in Ridgewood,

N. J., and others died from cold and exhaustion. The survivors were taken in charge by Mr. Hales, and, with careful feeding and housing, were carried through the winter. About the 1st of May seventy-four healthy birds were set free on the lawn. Fifty of them kept together in a close flock. The rest scattered. They did not mount up and sing at the first taste of freedom, but devoted their attention to their physical wants. The buzzing insects, the entiding worms, and the tender young growing grain were tidbits too appetizing to be resisted, and for a few days there was strict attention to business.

Would the larks sing? That was the ques-

tion of great interest. A note from Mr. Hales a few days after their release settled it. He wrote: "Here it is! The same delightful sound that has inspired so many poets and charmed the Old World for ages. As pure and sweet as in his native gray sky. No one who has ever heard the shrill, trilling notes, not oud but very distinct, will ever forget it or fall o know it again."

After a few days' enjoyment of the sweets of thorty the birds set about housekeeping. They

stole away by pairs in the fields, and began nest building. The males became more and more vocal, and soared aloft above their setting mates and poured forth their sweetest strains. The nests hidden in the grass or grain were not easily discovered, but some of them were found, They contained four or five freekled eggs Taey contained four or five freekled eggs of a greenish-gray cast. Like other neats piaced on the ground, some of them have been visited by cars or other predatory animals, but in other cases the eggs have gone safely through the process of incubation, and the young larks, real American-born skylarks, have appeared. There is no question that the youngsters will take care of themselves and, barring accidents common to all birdlings, reach maturity.

bave appeared. There is no question that the youngsters will take care of themselves and, barring accidents common to all birdlings, reach maturity.

The crucial test will come with the winter, will the larks migrate to warmer climes and come back another season, or will they stay and perish with cold? Those are questions that time will answer. That the country about Ridgewood, in fact, nearly all of that part of New Jersey contiguous to New York, is well adapted for skylarks, there is no doubt. Mr. Roiche, the bird importer, who has released thousands of foreign song birds in the vicinity of New York in the past quarter of a century, says that the country along the Hackensack valley is simest the exact counterpart of the great meadows of Holland, which are inhabited by millions of skylarks, and he believes that if the birds could be protected from hunters they would multiply and increase in New Jersey until they because as common as in the Old World. A lot of skylarks that were freed in Brooklyn many rears ago, for several winters, it is said, migrated only as far as Staten Island, and were gradually killed off. Mr. Reiche believes that the isras introduced in this country will spend their winters further south. He says that the isras introduced in this country will spend their winters further south. He says that he is satisfied that the larks of England and northern Europe, or the greater number of them, go to italy to winter. He has seen myriads of them in that country, where they are eaten by the inhabitants. He has no doubt that they are the birds from nogshern latitudes.

The decline of the Acclimitization Society of New York, that was founded three or four years ago, has left the work of introducing foreign birds in America to individual enterprise. In fact, the society get no further than the holding of one or two meetings at which essays were read. No birds were imported. The British society with a similar purpose, that was organized by the late Frank Buckland and others, also speedily collapsed after

The thick settlement of the country around New York by merchants and business men who have planted trees and shrubbery and made have planted trees and shrubbery and made have planted trees and shrubbery and make have been shought back many of our native songsters that had been driven out by gunners. The so-called sportannon are no longer allowed to roam at large over these country seats, and the broam at large over these country seats, and the broam at large over these country seats, and the broam at large over these country seats, and the stack and the broam at large over these country seats, and the stack and the stack and the stack and the skylarks on Mr. England's place Mr. Hales saw a mocking bird fitting mout the other day. Its manner and its song and plumace showed that it had never known capitairs, bird sless saw a large flock of purple fluches, birds rarely frequenting this section. Brown thrushes, some searrows, powers, goldon-crosted wrons, robins, iduabirs, swallows, and the more common birds have appeared in unusual numbers.

What we need, said a resiteman who is an enthus instel over of birds, "is a uniform law covering several States. The birds ought to be protected in the battles north and south of us as well as here. If the law sout take care of the covering s-veral States. The birds ought to be protected in the States north and south of us as well as here. If the law could take care of the songsters in their migrations, we would soon have an earthly paradise. Nearly every birdin the world can live somewhere in this country, and they would live here after being once introduced if they were not shot and suard by human brutes. It is difficult to frame a good law. I am not sure but an act that would prescribe a heavy fine and give the informer half of it would be wholesome. Every person who offers a protected bird for sale or bursens ought to be made liable to imprisonment. Our laws look too much after the larger game birds. Foreign birds imported for accimulting should be especially protected."

SPORTING NOTES.

St. Julien reached Detroit safely. Mrs. John Creston, the noted ride shot, is dead, Decoration Day has become a great day for sports. A Chicago man has purchased the yacht Countered

Six thoroughtred racehorses have been sent from Ken-icky to Japan.

Major Aleck Statson is slinging treat from the streams a batca Park, Colorado Sir John Aster has bought the raceborse Peterby ermit. Price \$25,000 W. A. Engeman of Brighton Beach rescourse talk.

Ellicolifron the bonarrabers and week.

The Swede and Albert Frey are practicing the and
night for their pool champions up make two. There are

Theroughbreds from the stailes of 20 hours and
the Exchange are to be said at another the real in
the Exchange. Be Exchange.

Hatbow has been rechiled from England. Districted in expring hundredge tailed to give satisfaction to Notice to the experimental of the form Lordinary.

The few French diskets sold on Carley B in the Letter State, point Eighest earth. The circlesciping stable provided in and of the trickets. The Specimen profits that the kiding of Levi Farm with a familiar Pleaver gives Mr. Lordinari, no more connected the Design of obtaining Armer to raise Pleaver.

Mr. Bichard Ten Brocks, has chosen the harmed but the profit in Qual are whisting from one under Liberty coul to the other, notwin standing for hard where it as to be other, notwin standing for hard where the za-cers will have apprets the field trade in New Med-Rughent's great three-year old race, to be row ver-fament blooms ext. Wednesday, as creating the Fig event inter-State about that was to be a looked on May 3 tast been preclaimed as a second supply of placebackers be obtained. Here we are a second on the second of th Rise Grass Park, the oldest racing on Callet Harriman's walk of Salemice at an fave to

Transfer Transfer and to have months matches seat to kind that the ling astern of copyrights and to have to the ling astern of copyrights and a forther month to the continue and a forther month to the continue and the same of a first section of the dispersion of the continue and the continue an